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Eastern Europe

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FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRAGUE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEETING

Husak, Shitikov Address Reports

ID161722 Prague CTK in English 1545 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Prague--The importance of the new Soviet proposals put forward in Berlin by Leonid Brezhnev was stressed here on Tuesday by Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, at a meeting with the participants in a meeting of representatives of Warsaw Treaty countries' parliament.

Gustav Husak spoke of the importance of the endorsement of the great initiative of the Soviet Union by the parliaments of the socialist countries, and expressed the conviction that the consultative meeting in Prague and its results will be a new impulse in the struggle for detente, for a peaceful life of nations.

Speaking on behalf of the participants in the meeting, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Aleksey Shitikov, said that the documents discussed are an appeal of Warsaw Treaty member countries' parliaments to all parliaments of NATO countries, a call to all parliaments in the world, and a communique on the consultative meeting in Prague.

He expressed the conviction that there adoption will help the parliaments of the socialist countries to intensify their struggle for relaxation of international tension, for peace.

Husak Message

ID161416 Prague CTK in English 1121 GMT 16 Oct 79 ID

[Text] General Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and President Gustav Husak sent on Tuesday a message of greetings to participants in the Prague concultative meeting of representatives of parliaments from the Warsaw Treaty member states.

"You are meeting at a time of the growing struggle of the progressive and peace forces of the world for strengthening peace, of their resolute drive for the further development of the process of international detente which remains the determining factor in the present international developments and is the only logical and acceptable alternative in the world developments, in harmony with the aspirations of nations all over the world and in the interest of their happy future," the message said.

"Detente, and its extension to in [as received] the military sphere, require the intensification of efforts of all peace and progressive forces to make it lasting and irreversible. The initiative proposals of the Warsaw Treaty member states, included in the Moscow declaration of the Political Consultative Committee and the joint communique of the committee of foreign ministers from these countries, confirmed convincingly that the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community play the decisive role in this noble, progressive and truly human struggle", the message said.

The socialist countries "have by many deeds and concrete proposals proved their sincere effort to halt the arms race and transfer to effective and general disarmament", the message sent by Gustav Husak said.

"The peace initiative of the Soviet Union, as expressed in the speech made by General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the GDR; forms a new constructive basis for the solution of pressing questions of the present international life, in the interest of further relaxation of international tension and the achievement of concrete steps in the military sphere in Europe and in the world. These new Soviet proposals form a favourable basis for talks which might lead to an agreement on the solution of serious outstanding issues in Europe. This would also be in harmony with the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference whose international significance has been fully proved", the message said.

"The people of Czechoslovakia together with the progressive public all over the world have warmly welcomed and fully support the Soviet proposals aimed at preventing the incorporation of new nuclear devices in military arsenals in Europe and to reach an agreement on their reduction", Gustav Husak's message said.

"We especially welcome the readiness of the Soviet Government to reduce the number of nuclear medium-range missiles deployed in the western regions of the Soviet Union providing no further nuclear medium-range missiles are deployed on the territory of Western Europe", the message said.

"In your capacity of the elected representatives of the people you bear great responsibility to our voters and nations for the strengthening of peace, for the defence of the most important human right, the right to peace.

"The results you have achieved in your efforts for expanding bilateral and multilateral cooperation, and your success in developing contacts with parliaments all over the world justify the hopes that your current meeting, too, will lead to a greater efficiency in the activity of parliaments of the socialist countries and contribute substantially to the benefit of peace, socialism and progress in the world", the message said.

BRIEFS

CEMA COAL INDUSTRY SESSION--Varna, October 9 (BTA)--Today at the "Albena" resort started the 54th session of the CMEA Permanent Commission on the Coal Industry. Experts from the CMEA member-countries and representatives of the UN economic commission and Yugoslavia are taking part. Questions connected with the solving of fuel-energy problems, with raising the technical standard of coal mining and the efficiency of the coal mining industry are on the agenda. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 9 Oct 79 AU]

CEMA NUCLEAR POWER SESSION--Plovdiv, October 5 (BTA)--The five-day session of the second section of the CMEA Permanent Commission on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy ended here today with the signing of a protocol for the coordination of scientific research and transfer work. During the discussions measures were coordinated for the expansion of the cooperation of the CMEA member-countries in instrument making, radiation and radiation-protection equipment and also in the use of nuclear energy in science, engineering and other fields. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 5 Oct 79 AU]

CEMA METALLURGY SESSION--On 16 October the 54th session of the CEMA Permanent Commission on Ferrous Metallurgy opened in Sofia. All CEMA countries and Yugoslavia are taking part in the session. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Oct 79 AU]

HUA'S VISIT SERVES GOAL OF CREATING ANTI-SOVIET FRONT

AU191504 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

["Dangerous Suggestions"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, October 19 (BTA)--Under the above headline ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME carries an article on the tour of Mr Hua Guofeng, president of the State Council of China and chairman of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, of some West European states.

The newspaper notes that many a fact testify to Beijing's unambiguous striving to involve Western Europe in the realization of its global strategy, i.e. to create a "united front" against the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and to exacerbate the confrontation between the West and the East.

"China's European policy is permeated by the striving to render features of political reality to the sinister thesis: 'If a new world war will break out, Europe will be its stage'. Beijing supports everything made to bring Western and Eastern Europe to confrontation. It anathematizes everything which deepens trust and cooperation between them", adds ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME.

It is underlined in conclusion that the events in the near future, including Hua Guofeng's West European tour, will show whether the Chinese leadership intends to persist with its policy of instigation in Europe.

YANKOV SPEAKS TO UN POLITICAL, SECURITY COMMISSION

AU19.642 Sofia BTA in English 0838 GMT 19 Oct 79 AU

[Text] United Nations, October 19 (BTA correspondent)--Stressing the significance of the efforts and contribution of the United Nations to consolidation of peace and security, for deepening international detente and undertaking new and effective practical steps in the sphere of disarmament, Mr Aleksandur Yankov, Bulgaria's permanent representative at the UN, voiced last night the position of the Bulgarian Government on the question of inadmissibility of the policy of hegemony in international relation, which is discussed at present by the UN General Assembly's commission on political questions and issues of security.

Pointing out the presence of some grave global and regional problems, Mr Yankov underlined that the international developments give, nevertheless, grounds for optimism, as still more and more countries identify their future with the future of detente, to whose deepening and consolidation the United Nations has contributed considerably. Bulgaria's permanent representative pointed out that the political climate has been considerably improved by the signing of the SALT II treaty and the forthcoming ratification of this treaty will exercise a most favourable influence.

At the same time, Mr Yankov maintained, we are witnessing certain attempts to impede and even reverse the process of international detente both locally both in different parts of the world and in the world in general.

Illustrating this trend with the latest events in Southeast Asia, the Bulgarian representative stressed the importance and urgency of the Soviet initiative at the UN on the question of inadmissiblity of the policy of hegemony in international relations.

Expressing Bulgaria's complete support to this timely initiative, Mr Yankov underlined that the policy of hegemony has always led to wars and dangerous hotbeds of tension, rife with particular dangers now, when its champions possess destructive nuclear weapons.

At the same time the Bulgarian representative paid special attention to the regional aspects of the policy of hegemony. Said he: "The attempts of certain states to impose their will or policy on their neighbours and to dominate over them in some regions are maybe not so obvious. However, their posteffects are no less grave and they have a negative impact both bilaterally and on international detente. The policy of regional hegemony is often concealed by attempts to create an impression, especially in the remote parts of the world, of goodneighbourliness and respect for equality in international relations. It is, however, impermissible for anybody to seek equality and independence, without respect for the others' rights to equality".

The representative of the People's Republic of Bulgaria expressed in conclusion deep confidence that defining the policy of hegemony as impermissible the UN General Assembly will undoubtedly greatly contribute to making this principle into an inviolable international law.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF GREECE'S RALLIS

Meeting With Leaders

AU291530 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 29 October Todor Zhivkov received Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece. The meeting, which took place at the Boyana Residence, was also attended by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs.

Yeoryios Rallis handed Comrade Todor Zhivkov a message from Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The state of bilateral relations was reviewed and given a very high evaluation. A mutual readiness to further expand and strengthen those relations was expressed. The situation in the Balkans, Europe and the world was also discussed. Proximity or similarity of opinions on a number of international issues was noted.

The meeting took place in an atmosphere of exceptional cordiality, characteristic of the relations between the two countries.

Afterwards Comrade Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Yeoryios Rallis. It was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov, Andrey Lukanov, and Milko Balev, and Georgi Karanev, minister of domestic trade and public services, chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Greek Commission on Economic Cooperation.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Yeoryios Rallis toasted the expansion and strengthening of Bulgarian-Greek friendly and good-neighborly relations. The luncheon took place in a friendly atmosphere.

[Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 1030 GMT on 29 October carries a brief report on the Greek foreign minister's 29 October activities adding that "Yeoryios Rallis was also received by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers."]

Completion of Foreign Ministry Talks

AU292035 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, October 29 (BTA)--The formal dialogue which began two days ago between the ministers of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Greece, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Yeoryios Rallis, ended this evening.

They devoted the last round of their talks to the exchange of views on the international situation. The two ministers attached special importance to the questions of detente, the consolidation of the trust between the countries and taking measures for disarmament.

The Bulgarian foreign minister Petur Mladenov again emphasized the high appreciation Bulgaria expresses for the recent peace initiatives of the USSR, as put forward by Mr Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin.

The situation in the Balkans was also given prominence in the discussions. It was stressed that the consolidation of goodneighbourliness and cooperation in this part of the world is a contribution to detente in Europe and in the world.

Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Yeoryios Rallis touched upon the situation in the Middle East and on other international issues.

Greeks Host Sofia Dinner

AU292145 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Text] On 29 October Yeoryios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Greece, gave an official dinner in honor of Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The dinner was attended by Andrey Lukanov, deputy premier; Academician Angel Balevsky, State Council member; Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade and public services and chairman of the Bulgarian part of the Bulgarian-Greek Commission on Economic Cooperation; deputy ministers and cultural figures.

The officials accompanying the Greek foreign minister and Nikolay Todorov and Andonis Nomikos, the two countries' ambassadors, also attended the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

PREMIER TODOROV VISITS IRON PLANT IN LOVECH

AU261645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Summary] Comrade Stanko Todorov today visited the new plant for the production of cast iron near Lovech which is being built by Soviet specialists. The plant is one of the largest projects in Bulgaria and will produce 25,000 tons of foundry goods annually. Todorov was accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials, deputy ministers and okrug and city leaders.

"At a meeting with representatives of the departments and organizations participating in the construction work, Comrade Stanko Todorov emphasized the great economic importance of the large heavy machine-building project and recommended that everyone's efforts should be directed to completing the plant on schedule."

A program on commissioning the first technological conveyor up to the end of 1979 and the entire plant up to the first half of 1980 was adopted.

BRIEFS

HEALTH MINISTER TO MOSCOW--A delegation of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Health, headed by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health, departed for Moscow today. The delegation will attend a meeting of leading bodies from the Bulgarian and Soviet health ministries, at which problems of medical services to the population will be discussed. The meeting will also deal with protecting the health of the population and with problems concerning both ministries. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

U.S. AMBASSADOR DECORATED--Sofia, September 26--Mr Peko Takov, vice president of the State Council, today decorated the U.S. ambassador to Bulgaria, Mr Raymond Garthoff, with the "Madara Horseman" Order, First Class. The State Council has awarded this distinction to him for his contribution to the development of relations between Bulgaria and the United States and in connection with the termination of his service in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 26 Sep 79 LD]

ENGINEERING DELEGATION TO MOZAMBIQUE--Sofia, Oct. 15 (BTA)--A group of specialists of the "Putproekt" institute in Sofia left for Maputu. They will take part in the designing of motorways and bridges in Mozambique and will help in setting up a Pulgaro-Mozambique designing bureau for major economic projects in the field of transport. [Excerpt] [Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 15 Oct 79 AU]

INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT PRESERVATION SEMINAR--Sofia, October 1, (BTA)--An international symposium was opened here today, which will discuss the problems related to the distant transference of pollutants in the atmosphere. More than 100 specialists from Austria, Great Britain, the GDR, the FRG, Denmark, Spain, Canada, Norway, Poland, the USA, the Soviet Union, Hungary, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, Sweden, Japan and Bulgaria have been ivited to participate. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1345 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU]

VAPTSAROV FESTIVAL IN BLAGOEVGRAD--A festival of poetry devoted to Nikola Vapsarov, poet and hero of the Bulgarian people's antifascist struggle, opened in Blaoevgrad today. Outstanding Bulgarian poets, as well as writers from the Soviet Union, Poland, the CSSR, Romania, Hungary, Italy, Lebanon and other countries attended the festival. The rally, which was held in front of the Dimitur Blagoev monument on the main square of the city, was addressed by Vladimir Sandev, first secretary of the party okrug committee. He praised Vaptsarov's contribution to Bulgaria's liberation and patriotism. Venko Markovski, outstanding poet, lit the "torch of poetry" burning in honor of the poet Vaptsarov. Members of the Vaptsarov family also attended. Academician Panteley Zarev, chairman of the Bulgarian Writers Union read an extensive lecture on Vaptsarov's poetry, after which literary prizes were distributed. The prize of the city of Blageovgrad was presented to poet Venko Markovski. After the ceremony Vladimir Sandev officially announced the opening of the poetry festival devoted to the 70th anniversary of the birth of Nikola Vaptsarov, which will last a month. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 1 Oct 79 AU]

RUDE PRAVO JUSTIFIES SENTENCES IN PRAGUE DISSIDENTS' TRIAL

AU291800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 24 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[Jiri Hecko article: "Laws Cannot Be Violated With Impunity"]

[Text] The socialist legal order consistently protects the needs and interests of every citizen. It does so without differentiating whether he is a worker, cooperative farmer, physician, scientist or a pensioner. It protects the achievements gained by our people in the hard battles against fascism and capitalism and does so in a responsible and reliable manner. The punishment of persons who violate law is an inseparable part of this protection. That is also the most important lesson to be drawn from the 2-day main hearing before the Prague municipal court of Petr Uhl, Vaclav Benda, Jiri Dienstbier, Vaclav Havel, Otta Badnarova and Dana Nemcova, who, in keeping with our laws, were charged and sentenced with the felony of subverting the republic. This is undoubtedly a serious felony and whoever commits it--as applies to this case--must be aware of the consequences.

All of them, except for one, are people whom our socialist system provided costly education, free of charge. All of them were then given, by means of a corresponding allocation of a job, the possibility to apply the knowledge they acquired and to further develop their abilities. However, they did not honor those conditions. It is true that prior to 1968 some of them pretended to have a positive attitude about the socialist republic but in the crisis-ridden period they sided with its enemies. It must be added, however, that none of them were prosecuted for their activities in the crisis-ridden period. Yet because they continued their counterrevolutionary activities in subsequent years and because their activity was so grave, some of them were justly tried.

In 1970, for instance, Uhl was sentenced to 4 years deprivation of freedom by the Prague municipal court for subverting the republic. He was not held responsible because of his political views or attitudes but because he was an active member of a Trotskyist-anarchist group, whose program included terrorist acts. V. Havel, too, was found guilty by the Prague municipal court in 1977 of threatening the republic's interests abroad. He received a suspended sentence of 14 months deprivation of freedom. Neither they nor their accomplices, however, have learned any lessons from that. In Prague at the beginning of 1978 Uhl, Benda, Bednarova and Nemcova founded an illegal, antistate organization bearing the smokescreen name, "Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Prosecuted." Dienstbier and Havel, too, endorsed its activities. Despite generous support from the capitalist countries--in words and money--this so-called committee remained just a negligible small group of people with the same hostile orientation. Its activities were, basically, confined to Prague alone.

The members of this so-called committee took an active part in a number of antistate, illegal actions. The preparatory and the main proceedings have presented a great deal of evidence of this. The mission of the so-called committee was to call forth distrust and hostility to the socialist state system in Czechoslovakia and to vilify our country abroad and to create the impression, on the basis of fabricated and falsified "facts," that citizens are being persecuted--against the law--on a mass basis in our country for their political views or religious beliefs. It was the effort of P. Uhl and the others to present our republic abroad as, what boils down to, a police state and to ascribe features to it that are characteristic of the Republic of South Africa, Chile or other fascist regimes. That was also the basic motif running like a red thread through the "Programmatic Statement" compiled by the defendants, with slanderous intentions, and presented abroad at the end of April 1978. They inscribed "Struggle for Justice" into the name of their illegal organization. Their perception of "justice," however, was such that they were trying to present even such people as victims of "political persecution" who were sentenced for grave criminal acts of a generally criminal and violent nature. They did not hesitate to defend rowdies, bullies and people who repeatedly committed espionage in favor of imperialist intelligence services.

They even defended the terrorists R. and V. Bares who in May 1978 seized, in the way gangsters do, a chartered bus with the students of the Ricany Secondary School and wanted to "shoot their way free" to the FRG at the price of murdering the hostages. It is well known that the bandits finally killed the bus driver. Those were thus the people who were "unjustly prosecuted and tried" according to the members of the so-called committee.

The court hearings saw considerable evidence that Uhl and the other defendants were trying to use every opportunity to slander the socialist system and administrative order and to incriminate our state organs. It was also proved that they incriminated and even tried to exert psychological pressure on the personnel of organs active in criminal proceedings. They were compiling, for the needs of slanderous campaigns of the American broadcasting station in Munich and in the bourgeois press, lists of names of employees of courts and the prosecution and were distorting facts ascertained from the indictment [as published] and other documents and from the course of the court hearings. Anticommunist centrals made very willing use of the services provided by Uhl, Havel and other members of the so-called committee. The emigre press, for instance, published Havel's hair-raising description, according to which "several thousand workers" are held in custody in Czechoslovakia only because they missed one or two shifts.

The main hearings before the Prague municipal court that have just ended proved by many irrefutable facts that the lawbreaking activity of this illegal organization is an inseparable part of the tactical and strategic interests of present day anticommunism. The task of the so-called committee was to seek and apply possibilities of acting subversively inside Czechoslovakia. Above all, it was to evoke the impression that there exists some sort of a large illegal organization, which can be reckoned with by international anticommunism as a significant political force. That is why the members of the "committee" were maintaining extensive contacts with organizations of anti-communist orientation in the capitalist countries, among them with such notorious emigre firms as P. Tigrid, a convicted agent of the American espionage organization CIA, or J. Pelikan, who is being financed from equally dirty sources. That also applies to the heckling radio station in Munich, which lives on the same money, and the like.

To dispatch their pasquinades and "information" the members of the "committee" used various channels and helpers. Among them were some foreign bourgeois journalists accredited in the CSSR, foreign "tourists" and others. Their true face is best unmasked by the fact that they let themselves be kept not only morally for their subversive activity but also financially by anticommunist circles abroad. A fund for the support of their entire extensive illegal activity and for the support of people who committed various criminal acts has been, for instance, created out of the foreign means. A number of Western organizations, capitalist firms and individuals contributed to the fund.

By systematically disseminating distorted and often false information, the members of this antistate organization were striving to call forth hostile moods against our homeland in the capitalist countries. They were thus trying to purposefully undermine Czechoslovakia's international prestige. Their objective was nothing else but to threaten the political interests of our republic, particularly in the sphere of international relations. A large amount of evidence in writing and of witnesses' testimonies as well as mutual confrontation of the defendants fully proved their guilt.

Uhl, Havel and the others cannot claim that they have not been notified emphatically in the past that their activity was getting them into conflict with our laws and that they have not been warned against the consequences, should they continue their activities. They did not learn any lesson, they continued to develop their criminal activity and were trying to enlist other persons in this activity. The consequences thus had to come quite logically. The defendants themselves must bear the responsibility for it.

VIETNAMESE PARTY-GOVERNMENT DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Lenart

LD292114 Prague CTK in English 1920 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Bratislava--Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Slovak Communist Party First Secretary Jozef Lenart received here on Monday a Vietnamese party and government delegation, led by Communist Party Politburo member, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Defence Army General Vo Nguyen Giap.

Jozef Lenart pointed out the fraternal relations between the peoples of Czechoslovakia and Vietnam. He acquainted the members of the delegation with the tradition of revolutionary struggles of the Czechoslovak working class and with the results of the socialist development of Slovakia. Army General Vo Nguyen Giap appreciated Czechoslovak aid and support for Vietnam and spoke about some topical problems of political and economic life in Vietnam. The Vietnamese delegation laid wreaths to a memorial of Soviet heroes and to a memorial of the Slovak national uprising here.

Wreathlaying at Bratislava Memorials

LD292116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] The Vietnamese party-government delegation led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, vice premier and minister of national defense, paid homage to the memory of Soviet heroes by laying a wreath in the ceremonial hall of the memorial at Bratislava's Slavin Cemetery today, the last day of their visit to Slovakia. The delegation also paid homage to the participants in the national liberation struggle against fascism by laying a wreath at the memorial on Slovak National Uprising Square. The Vietnamese delegation was accompanied by Daniel Futej, the head of a department of the CPSL Central Committee, and other representatives. Also present was Nikolay Goncharov, the Soviet consul general in Bratislava.

STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR MINISTER OF POWER ENGINEERING

LD261950 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] In Prague's Hrzan Palace today, Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Viktor Korotov, Soviet minister of power machine building, who is in Czechoslovakia on a visit. They assessed as positive the development of cooperation to date between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in manufacturing equipment for nuclear power stations. Comrade Lubomir Strougal voiced high appreciation in particular of Soviet experience and assistance in the introduction of exacting production methods in our republic.

Comrade Viktor Korotov praised the efforts of our working people in mastering complex technology. Both statesmen also during the conversation examined projects for deepening coordination in the subsequent period and discussed cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the USSR in a number of other economic spheres up to 1990.

Conclusion of Visit

LD272232 Prague CTK in English 1706 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Soviet Minister of Power Engineering Viktor Korotov left here Saturday for home. At the end of his stay in Czechoslovakia he and Czechoslovak First Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering Tibor Kurtha signed a protocol on further cooperation in the production of nuclear power plants equipment.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES AUSTRIAN LEADER ON NATIONAL DAY

LD272356 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, on his country's National Day. On this occasion Heniz Weinberger, the Austrian ambassador to the CSSR, gave a reception in Prague today. Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier; Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs; Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; and Evzen Erban, chairman of the Czech National Council; offered their congratulations.

PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA ON GOODS EXCHANGE

LD292348 Prague CTK in English 2017 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A protocol on the exchange of goods and services between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia for the year 1980 was signed here on Monday. The turnover of the exchange of goods and services, including supplies provided for by the inter-governmental credit agreement on cooperation in ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy will reach about 1,200 million dollars next year, which means approximately a 15 per-cent increase compared to 1979. The growth of the turnover is mainly expected in engineering, consumer goods and services. An important part of the exchange of goods between the two countries is long-term cooperation in metallurgy, chemical industry and agriculture.

Czechoslovak supplies to Yugoslavia will include machines, complete plants and raw materials, cars, trams and agricultural technology. Yugoslavia will export to Czechoslovakia electric industry products, machines, agricultural products and food, chemical and pharmaceutical raw materials and products, non-ferrous metals, bauxite, textiles and textile products, shoes and leather goods, and consumer goods.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR

LD301116 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal today in Prague received the new ambassador of the United States of Mexico in Czechoslovakia, Roberto Casselas Leal. The new Mexican ambassador is commencing his tour of diplomatic duty.

STROUGAL RECEIVES NEW IRANIAN, INDONESIAN AMBASSADORS

LD291746 Prague CTK in English 1100 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal received here Monday Yahya Mo'tamed-Vaziri, who is taking up the post of the Iranian ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

He also received new Indonesian Ambassador Johannes Petrus Louhanapessy on the same occasion.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALGERIAN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

LD301109 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 30 Oct 79 LD

[Text] An official Czechoslovak delegation led by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Algeria today to attend celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of the inauguration of the Algerian peoples' struggle for liberation. It was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other personages of our political and public life.

EDITORIAL ON CONTINUUM OF LIFE, WORK, SOCIALISM

AU251241 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Oct 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "The Word and the Deed"]

[Text] It is an exciting thing to live in times as exciting as the present. Perhaps never before has man stood at such a fateful crossroads as in these moments on our planet. On the one side there are the enormous riches of material property and the spiritual riches accumulated by all the generations, and on the other the most strenuous efforts to maintain the most basic thing, without which there would be no future generations--peace.

No one is freed from responsibility or fear for the future of mankind, no matter whether he escapes to the isolation of the almost cosmic calm of the ice continent of Antarctica or into the tropical jungles of the Amazon, whether he travels through the galaxy as a cosmonaut or dwells in a straw hut on the banks of the Mekong: Because the aim of all endeavors has been reduced to two ends--life or death, war or peace, and the two are indivisible; therefore it is impossible to be satisfied with half-heartedness.

From the first instant that the first thinking creature appeared on the earth's cooled crust, however, nothing has ever been given free of charge and without work. In order to acquire even the smallest values one had to have an ideal. One needed hands, effort, exertion, longing and integrity. Whole generations brought up those that followed to respect the values they had acquired. There is no cake without work, our wise forefathers used to say, and they lifted an admonishing finger whenever one of the apples fell too far from the tree, spoiling and denigrating what whole centuries, whole eras had accumulated, frequently on roads of great hardship, because: The word is the sharpest knife, man! Look twice before you leap! Consider most carefully: Where was I, myself, and what have I, myself done for this country--what was my share?

In fact, there is a lot of wisdom concealed like precious pearls in the pearl-producing waters of human life and in the human race. None of them ever incited wickedness; on the contrary, drawing on the experience of history and ancient times, they led us to industry, honor, love for man, and love for our fatherland. Nothing in this has changed to this very day.

It is exactly in the exciting age of the present generation that the dream of many generations has been achieved: a just social system, socialism, and the thresholds of communism, in the way the utopian socialists, our grandfathers and great-grandfathers dreamed of it, wearing their broad black hats and rebels' red ribbons, those "socies" and first communists. How many sacrifices has this meant? How many shots have been fired into their helpless hearts? How many faces have been wounded by swords when the demonstrators clashed with the mounted police, with their cocks' feathers in the brims of their black hats. How many prison cells have been filled with unemployed workers, who had fought just for the very simplest thing--for work and for bread.

How much of this is known to the young and youngest generation? With what frequent lack of understanding and what an astonished look in its eyes it accepts all the advantages of our socialist society! Was it really different in the past? Or: That was long ago; it is a thing of the past; now we must go forward!

But, despite this, it is a good generation. It has the unrest and impatience of the youth, also of our own youth. It has a right to this, also because of all the good it has already done, because of its lion's share in the cause of this nation's heritage. What zest it has already shown; how many monuments of these great times it has left behind it, that are now influencing the future generations.

Yes, it is true, we must now go forward, always forward and onward; it is true that one is not much inclined to look back. Do not let us be detained by uselessly looking into the past! The judgement of the youth is sometimes harsh and strict; today, in the times of modern and highly advance technology and science it is perhaps even more so than in our fathers' times.

While they were astounded by the first tiny, infantile steps of the first steam engine on the iron road of rails, by the first asthmatic meters of great-grandfathers's automobile, lost in clouds of infernal blue smoke, our urchins today--scarcely out of kindergarten--"debate" in a most informed way about the flights of their space heroes, and perhaps even about the achievements of television transmissions with the aid of communications satellites. Who knows!

But even they, our future generations, if they want to create great and lasting values with which they could forever enter their names into mankind's history, they will have to build, work and develop all-round effort. In doing this they will utilize--at times consciously, at other times unconsciously--the results of work accomplished before them. Such is the law of life, such is the order of life--to live. To live in a rich and fruitful way, not to drag through life without aims or dreams or longings. To live in the way worthy of socialist man, free and creative, for the sake of innermost gratification and happiness over the traces he has left behind for the future, and even happier, generations. It is only necessary to act wisely, in a statesmanlike way, with respect for all the good that has been created and for the benefit of mankind and its generations.

A word is a deed. A word must become a deed. It must inspire hearts to love, and minds to deeds. Not so long ago we witnessed how the word, one of the sharpest weapons in existence, was misused for insults, to disparage everything that should have been, and should remain, most sacred to us: Human dignity, man's honor and respect for man, respect for work and for the social system that is and will remain--despite all our worries and problems--the most just and purest thing: socialism.

Every new thing is born in pain and with complications; there is enough evidence of this in the ancient history of our nation. We have taken a path that is new and untrodden, and with only one wish: That it be a good path and bring us only benefit, social security and justice, and a life in lasting peace and security. Not all have honestly put their shoulders to the wheel.

Not all have grasped the fact that there will also be difficult and complicated moments along this road, when man will be confronted by unknown and unfamiliar problems and will only be able to adjust to the new conditions with difficulty.

But in every battle there are soldiers and leaders. A soldier who does not understand his task does not fight well, and in difficult moments can even defect from his standard, and there again the word must come as a deed. Man, look twice....

It is a fact that today's security did not come about without pain or problems. It will not be otherwise in the future, either. The only thing is that our efforts for the road forward will lie on a different, a far higher level. A level that will demand higher human qualities, better preparedness, exactingness and conscientiousness.

This is imperative in a society that has insured such a lot of work for man that it could tempt him to become disrespectful toward work: If I do not work here, they will take me somewhere else; if I do not want to work for this kind of pay, I will get another job, and one that pays even better. What kind of criterion is this for a person's attitude to society!

Where is the responsibility of one toward the other here? Where is that often celebrated honesty? Where are the golden hands of our people, their dovelike nature and the immensely sensitive hearts that are the envy of the world? Then where would there be that loyalty to principles, cemented by the entire glorious history of our country! It is a good thing that things are not like that! It is a good thing that in the most difficult moments of our life the spark of common sense and sobriety catches fire, the spark of a fine sense of justice that is hidden somewhere and blazes into a great fire consuming all that hampers us and stands in our way. That small spark that is inspired by the great leading force of this society, the idea of progress, peace, socialism and communism--by our CPCZ.

Our future and its horizons are clear. This realization must strengthen and lead us. It must teach us to be loyal to the most progressive force of our socialist society--the CPCZ--teach us to have faith in its wisdom and immense vitality, so often asserted in the most difficult struggles and hardest battles. It must teach us respect for human work and all great value created in the past--and also those to be created in future--by work, that mother of progress, as our forefathers' revolutionary song goes. Because such is its mission.

SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL SESSION OPENS IN BRATISLAVA

LD292126 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 13th session of the Slovak National Council began in Bratislava today. Ladislav Mikus, reports on this morning's proceedings:

The session is being attended by two members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, Josef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic; members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPSL Central Committee; members of the government; heads of the state administrative bodies; general directors of individual economic units and leading representatives of the Slovak Academy of Sciences. Also among the guests is Oldrich Volehik, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council. The proceedings were opened by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. After the approval of the agenda, Comrade Peter Colotka delivered an extensive report for the government on the fulfillment of its program. His report was followed by a debate in which 13 deputies requested the floor.

BRIEFS

COAL PRODUCTION SHORTFALL--The following CSSR coal mines failed to fulfill their September 1979 production targets: the V.I. Lenin mines in Komorany (shortfall 40, 418 tons), the Nastup mines in Tusimice (shortfall 52, 939 tons), the Lezaky mines in Most (shortfall 100, 419 tons), the brown coal mines and briquet works in Sokolov (shortfall exceeding 64,000 tons), the 1 May mine (shortfall 14,000 tons), the mine of the Czechoslovak Army (shortfall 5,500 tons), the Dolina mine (shortfall 21, 711 tons) the Cigel mine (shortfall 4,279 tons). In the Maxim Gorkiy giant stripe mine in the North Bohemian brown coal basin the situation in the removal of overburden is "critical," because its ku 10,000 excavator [planned daily performance 52,000 cubic meters] broke down on 15 September, and on 27 September two other excavators broke down; the KU 800/1 (26,000 cubic meters) and the KU 800/5 (36,000 cubic meters). [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

TOURIST STATISTICS--In the first 6 months of 1979 a total of 3.1 million Czechoslovaks went abroad, 90 percent of them to the socialist countries. By September 1979, a total of 788,000 persons from the nonsocialist countries visited the CSSR; the majority of them were West Germans and Austrians. [Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 18 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PAK ASSASSINATION, U.S. INTERFERENCE

DW291430 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1116 GMT 29 Oct 79 DW

[Alfons Gallus commentary]

[Text] The violent death of South Korean dictator Pak is making headlines in the Western mass media as rarely any other event of this sort does. The interpretation of motives and effects is taking place with particular zeal, without, however, in most of the cases saying what is most obvious. Here are some remarks by Alfons Gallus:

We can forget about going into detail regarding the suggestive oscillation in the statements from Seoul before the version that is now valid was thought up: The state president has fallen victim to deliberate assassination. Much more interesting in this case are the official and less than official disclosures from the United States, which, by the way were made in a suspicious hurry. Naturally, it has not been forgotten how Pak came to power in 1961 and what had been expected of him in the United States. He was supposed to put an end to any possibilities of a democratic interlude in South Korea, a region that is strategically so important for the Pentagon. This was accomplished with corresponding brutality by Pak, who forced his way to the top by a military putsch, with the help of an excellent suppression apparatus. This apparatus was set up according to well-known patterns, in which the so-called Central Intelligence Agency with a staff of more than 400,000 agents was attributed a special part. The CIA always took special delight in this sister organization. At its side was a police apparatus with roughly the same (?numerical) strength, and both of them zealously insured that the country's more than 570 prisons were always sufficiently crowded. In the first year following the military putsch of 1961, more than 100,000 people were imprisoned, many of them later assassinated. It was with terror and the suppression of all democratic tendencies that Pak reigned to the end.

Against this background it more than makes people ponder when President of the United States Jimmy Carter, in a hurriedly mailed condolence letter, described Pak as a strong friend and a reliable ally of the United States. Also against this background the so-called U.S. warning to North Korea not to interfere in the internal differences of South Korea takes on a specific meaning. Who is interfering where and why becomes no less evident in South Korea than the reaction of the United States to events in Iran and Nicaragua. The United States is having increasingly less luck with allied dictatorships, and it is rather questionable as to how long the United States will be able to support them with strike forces and with additional naval forces--against the will of the peoples.

Newspaper Comment on Assassination

LD291218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0525 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--South Korea's dictator Pak was killed because he had increasingly become a security risk for the United States. Several GDR papers agree on this view Monday.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND writes of "Chicago-style politics in Seoul" and continues: "The Pak regime has been in a political crisis for a long time. It deteriorated increasingly during the recent past. Washington's most faithful vassal in East Asia...was characteristically one of the most heinous and bloody oppressors of elementary human rights." Furthermore, the East Asian link in the U.S. chain of bases had shown up weaknesses. "The world is used to the fact that shortly after such occurrences news filters through that the CIA had had a hand in it.

"However, one thing is already certain: The political thriller has not only been staged American style--no doubt it also has an American background."

BERLINER ZEITUNG emphasizes: "Helped into the saddle by the United States, supported for a long time and now duly mourned, Pak had obviously become an unsafe factor during the past weeks marked by increasing class strife...something one was unwilling to accept with the last official base of the United States in Asia."

JUNGE WELT, the paper for the young, writes: "The dictator Pak had to fall since the dissatisfaction of the population became more and more apparent and since the still absent prestige of South Korea abroad threatened to endanger the interests of domestic and foreign investments. On the other hand, Pak Chong-hui had increasingly incurred Washington's displeasure through his boundless and inflexible policy."

STOPH RECEIVES ANGOLAN TRANSPORT MINISTER

LD292312 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1814 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On Monday Premier Willi Stoph received Fernando Faustino Muteka, Angolan minister of transport and chairman of the Angolan side of the GDR-Angolan Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, who is heading an Angolan Government delegation.

In a talk, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, the two sides spoke about developments in both countries. Fernando Faustino Muteka mentioned the endeavors of the Angolan working people to implement the task of overcoming the vestiges of colonialism by building a new society as put forward by the First Congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola. They paid tribute to the firm ties of solidarity linking the GDR with the struggle of the Angolan people for the consolidation of national independence and the elimination of the effects of the continued imperialist aggression.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the joint preparation of the third session of the Standing Economic Commission, which opened on Monday, had created good conditions for further progress in fulfilling the agreements concluded at the time of the visit to Angola of a GDR party-state delegation headed by Erich Honecker. They reaffirmed their determination to achieve further consolidation of their comprehensive and mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON PRAGUE CHARTER 77 VERDICTS

AU291455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[MI commentary: "Dubious Spectacle"]

[Text] Some people in the West repeatedly try to turn the Helsinki Final Act upside down. Instead of respecting the sovereign rights of other states, they continuously interfere in their internal affairs, and they even do it with bold reference to Helsinki.

Now the CSSR is again the object of their attacks. As is known, a subversive group was sentenced in Prague recently for destructive activity against the republic. They had continuously carried out counterrevolutionary and subversive work in order to sow distrust and hostility against the socialist state order and to slander the CSSR abroad. They had received political, moral and financial support from foreign anticommunist circles in their counterrevolutionary activity. To punish such crimes in accordance with the laws in force is the CSSR's business and no one else's.

Those who have now touched off a campaign of slander against the CSSR in the Western mass media, which specializes in that field, are the same ones who incited the sentenced people to perpetrate hostile acts against their socialist states and to break the law. Those people and their newspapers, radio and television networks only too obviously pursue the aim of poisoning the atmosphere on our continent by their manipulations. That is in blatant contradiction, however, to everything that has been fixed in the European treaty system and in the Helsinki Final Act. As is known, all signatories pledged themselves to work for peace, confidence, detente and cooperation in Europe. That, however, requires the renunciation of any interference in the internal affairs of other states as well as any direct or indirect support of subversive, disrupting activity against another state. If that is not observed, the very basis for a peaceful cooperation among countries will be affected.

Interference in internal affairs is in contradiction to the interests of the peoples. The spectacle staged against the CSSR is dubious. Peace, freedom and security of the peoples demand the prevention of inflammatory activities and the systematic poisoning of the international atmosphere. Respect for sovereignty and the safeguarding of non-interference in the affairs of other countries is an indispensable prerequisite for reasonable relations among states and peoples. Nobody should overlook that.

SEW CHAIRMAN INTERVIEWED ON WEST BERLIN'S ROLE IN EUROPE

LD300034 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] led by its chairman Horst Schmitt visited Budapest this week at the invitation at the MSZMP Central Committee. Klara Por interviewed Horst Schmitt: [Begin recording in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Question] My first question refers to the role West Berlin has played and is playing in European politics. President Carter has visited the city, and French President Giscard d'Estaing is expected there now. Do these visits signify the increasing role of West Berlin?

[Answer] I believe West Berlin always had its own role to play in the international political struggle. It is true, however, that in our estimation, the significance of our city could be greater were the possibilities of the four-power agreement signed in 1971 utilized to the full, were the forces in power to pursue a sensible policy and were they to acknowledge the reality that West Berlin is not part of the FRG. The aforementioned visits are largely demonstrative and attempt to emphasize that West Berlin plans a significant role in the policy of the imperialist forces of the United States and the FRG. According to our principled stand, the more visitors come to us the better. (?We agree) with the population that this is a beautiful and productive city and we welcome visitors. On the other hand, however, we oppose the use of these visits artificially to force West Berlin into the earlier position when it was the powder keg of Europe. In the aforementioned events there were attempts at this. We believe there are possibilities for the population of our city to have a secure future. We have diligent workers, talented scientists and artists.

[Question] It is said, however, that their numbers are decreasing.

[Answer] Yes, this is true, this also refers to the policy pursued in West Berlin.

[Question] How do you and your party see the future of the city?

[Answer] If you are asking what our future is, we believe that a sensible realistic policy is the condition for a secure future for West Berlin. This is what our party is struggling for. We believe that West Berlin should actively contribute to the consolidation of peace in Europe, that West Berlin should have good relations in every direction, enjoying equal rights both with the FRG and the rest of the capitalist countries as well as with the socialist countries.

[Question] My last question refers to Hungary. As far as I know, you visited Hungary for the first time in 1966, and the current visit is your second official one. You, therefore, have the opportunity to make comparisons and make a statement as a witness about our development and contacts between the two parties.

[Answer] I must begin by saying that there have never been any problems in relations between the MSZMP and the SEW. Our relations are cordial, fraternal and comradely. This is manifest in the communique issued on our visit.

Second, as far as my impressions of Hungary are concerned, I feel that the development of the Hungarian People's Republic is harmonious. One can see that the people have a high standard of living, that hard work is being performed in industry and agriculture to improve efficiency and to introduce the most up-to-date technology. One can feel the strong contact between the party and the people in work they are doing for the common interest and common goals. I believe that despite the problems, which have their roots in the current difficult world economic situation, true stability has been achieved in Hungary in the economy as well as in other spheres of life. When we return to West Berlin, we will report on everything we have seen here, on our impressions gained here, on the fact that in Hungary work is being done seriously and with full responsibility, led by the MSZMP, in the building of a developed socialism. [end recording]

NEW EVANGELICAL BISHOP INSTALLED IN GOERLITZ

AU182202 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Oct 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Goerlitz report]

[Summary] On Saturday [13 October] Dr Hannes-Joachim Wollstadt was installed as new bishop of the Evangelical Church of the Goerlitz Church District. "At the same time present Bishop D. Hans-Joachim Fraenkel was seen off at a service in Goerlitz's Peter and Paul Church." The festive act was attended by Hans Seigewasser, state secretary for church affairs; his deputy, Hermann Kalb; and by representatives of the councils of Dresden and Cottbus Bezirk. The installation of the new bishop was performed by Bishop Dr Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Conference of Evangelical Church Leaderships in the GDR. At a festive meeting State Secretary Seigewasser congratulated Bishop Wollstadt on the high church office assigned to him. He said: "The official occasions of our state jubilee and the statements by State Council Chairman Erich Honecker made in this context have publicly expressed the high esteem of the socialist state for both the commitment to peace of the churches in our country as well as for the industrious daily work of Christian fellow citizens in fashioning our socialist society." The historic meeting between the State Council chairman and the Presidium of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR underscored the position of the member churches to help create real socialism and with high responsibility to contribute to the preservation of peace, the continuation of the detente process and to specific disarmament steps.

BRIEFS

ABRASIMOV MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR--USSR ambassador to the GDR P.A. Abrasimov on Monday [15 October] met U.S. Ambassador to the FRG W.J. Stoessel. Their talk, which took place in a businesslike and open atmosphere, centered on topical questions of mutual interest. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

DELEGATION IN GUINEA-BISSAU--The delegation of the GDR League of Friendship of the Peoples headed by Werner Kirchhoff, vice president of the National Council of the National Front, which is currently in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, on Saturday [20 Oct] visited the country's two biggest industrial construction sites, in Bra and Cumere, where they were greeted by GDR experts and Guinean personnel who had received their training in the GDR. On the previous day, the GDR delegation had handed over a solidarity shipment to the African Independence Party of Guinea and the Cape Verde (PAIGC) and the Government of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Oct 79 p 2 AU]

CONGRATULATIONS TO SEA PORT WORKERS--Cordial congratulations on their day of honor by the Central Committee SED, signed by SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, were sent to the 40,000 working people of the maritime traffic and fishery industry who handle more than 5,000 ships and 17 million tons of goods annually. The GDR commercial fleet with its 195 ships transports 12 million tons of freignt per year. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Oct 79 p 1-2 AU]

SPEED LIMIT REDUCED--Berlin--As from 1 November 1979 the general speed limit for motor vehicles outside built-up areas in the GDR will be reduced from 90 km/h to 80 km/h. The speed limit on motorways remains at 100 km/h. The measure which has been introduced following a decree by the Council of Ministers serves the more economical and rational use of motor and diesel fuel. At the same time it is intended to increase road safety. It has been calculated that a reduction of the maximum speed by 10 km/h will save an average of 0.6 liters of gasoline per car and 2.8 liter per motorcycle for every 100 km. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0300 GMT 19 Oct 79 LD]

DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME--The GDR Council of Ministers decided to introduce daylight saving time in the GDR as of 1980 and ordered the competent state organs to fix the exact date. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

SUGAR BEET HARVEST REPORT--By the beginning of the week, sugar beets had been harvested on more than one-quarter of the area under that crop. More than 700,000 tons have been processed since the beginning of the season. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Oct 79 p 2 AU]. By Wednesday, sugar beets had been collected on 80,000 hectares, or more than 30 percent of the area under that crop. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Oct 79 p 2 AU]. Sugar beets have been collected on almost 40 percent of the cultivated area. [East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 20-21 Oct 79 p 1 AU]

SMALL HOLDERS' CONTRIBUTION--On an area of 45,000 hectares almost 3 million people find relaxation and recreation in their leisure time by tending their small gardens; 127,609 tons of fruit, 114,880 tons of vegetables, 6,804 tons of rabit meat and 2,103 tons of honey have been delivered to the markets by the members of the Small Gardeners Association already this year. On the average, more than one third of the fruit sold in the shops, more than one tenth of the vegetables, four tenths of the eggs, almost all the honey and rabbit meat are supplied by small producers, amounts which are significant for the overall economy. Small stockbreeders, who today keep 25 kinds of animals in over 500 breeds, also want to step up their supply of valuable breeding stock and animal raw materials. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Oct 79 p 3 AU]

TU DELEGATION LED BY GASPAR RETURNS FROM MONGOLIA

LD281330 Budapest MTI in English 0610 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, October 27 (MTI)--Led by the general secretary of CCTU, Sandor Gaspar, the delegation of the Hungarian Trade Unions that was visiting Mongolia between October 21 and 27 at the invitation of the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions, today returned to Hungary.

The delegation conducted talks with a negotiating group of the Mongolian Trade Unions that was headed by President Gombojavin Ochirbat, visited factories and agricultural plants, and met with Ulaanbaatar workers and trade union activists at a friendship rally.

The discussants informed each other about their activities and exchanged views on several questions of the international trade union movement. At the end of the talks the two delegations signed a cooperation accord.

MODIFICATION OF ECONOMIC REGULATING SYSTEM NOTED

LD292242 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] At the Monday meeting of the Council of Ministers, Vice Premier Jozsef Marjai presented a report on the 52nd session of the CEMA Executive Committee. The government approved the report and it commissioned the Committee for International Economic Relations to take the necessary steps to execute the tasks emanating from the recommendations accepted at the session.

Vice Premier Gyula Szeker delivered a report on the session of the Hungarian-Cuban Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. The government accepted the report. The Council of Ministers discussed the finance minister's informational report on the elaboration of the 1980 national budget and determined the guiding principles for drafting the appropriation bill. At the proposal of the finance minister and the president of the National Material and Price Office, the government discussed and accepted the producer's price adjustment, in harmony with the modification of the financial regulations, which will allow for a continuous adjustment to world market prices and promote an efficient transformation of the production structure. The government discussed proposals concerning the modification of the economic regulator systems due to come into effect on 1 January 1980. In its framework it passed a decree concerning the system of income regulations of companies; a system regulating agricultural establishments; wages in enterprises; the use of the dividend fund; a system of financial incentive to workers in leading positions; the order of investments; as well as the formation and use of the technical development funds of companies.

The government decrees and ministerial instructions on implementation are published in detail in the 1 November issue of MAGYAR KOZLONY. One must mention, however, some of the more important changes: The decree on the income regulations for companies changes the distribution of income between the state and companies and cooperatives in a manner which increases the share of income for the state. The incentive effect of the regulation to profitable management is that companies and cooperatives will be permitted to extend their own resources expended on personal incomes and company development if they increase profits in more difficult circumstances. The income regulation system also raises standards of efficiency. As a result, company incomes will differ. For inefficient companies, the circumstances will be unfavorable. But for efficient companies with good management that produce exports, the circumstances will be more favorable.

Taking into account credit conditions, companies and cooperatives will have more opportunities than before to initiate undertakings which are equally advantageous to themselves and to the people's economy. Thus, the system of income regulators for companies is an incentive to repress and to gradually cease uneconomic activity and to increase the production of goods which can be sold profitably on the domestic as well as foreign markets.

According to the decree on the system of regulating agricultural establishments, the general level of taxation for large agricultural farms will not be increased. The land tax will be paid in the future according to agricultural sectors. Personal and company income regulations in producer cooperatives and state farms will be unified. Through special regulators for wages and end-of-year dividends, producer cooperatives will now be able to create a greater harmony than before between personal income and performance.

In accordance with the previously announced increases in state purchase prices, certain subsidies will cease and others will be decreased. Farms operating under unfavorable conditions will continue to receive discriminatory support in order to promote the level of production befitting their circumstances.

Home farms and auxiliary farms will be able to purchase fertilizer and plant protection materials under the same conditions as large farms, and they will also receive support for the purchase of basic machinery necessary for production. Additionally, those keeping cattle will continue to receive premiums.

The government decree modifies wages in enterprises in a manner which will gradually increase incentives to differentials in wages according to performance and toward thrifty labor management.

The decree on formation, utilization and accounting of the technical development fund of enterprises from 1 January 1980--and from 1981 in certain processing sectors--will increase the harmony between technical development sources and our real needs.

From 1980 several large agricultural farms will have the opportunity to create a technical development fund for their own agrotechnical research.

In modifying the earlier decree of the Council of Ministers on the system of investments, the government has made no fundamental changes in the decisionmaking and financing system. Support for investments, however, will henceforth be made conditional on stricter economic conditions. State fund support will be given to dynamically developing enterprises and cooperatives whose investments are in harmony with the requirements stated in the profitability demands of the directing principles of credit policy but who tied up their development fund on other profitable investments and thus cannot take up new credit.

These, therefore, were the main points of the modifications to the economic regulating system, and ar ncluded in decrees adopted by the government today.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LUXEMBOURG--Jozsef Tardos, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Brussels and Luxembourg, on Tuesday [23 October] presented his credentials to Grand Duke Jean in Luxembourg. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Oct 79 p 8 AU]

PAP REPORTS EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS GUIDELINES

LD301030 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

["Guidelines of PUWP CC for 8th PUWP Congress 'For Further Development of Socialist Poland, For Prosperity of Polish People'"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Oct, PAP--The document, which will become the basis for the party and national pre-congress debate, consists of five parts. Chapter one entitled "The Socio-Economic Development of the Country in the Seventies--Implementation of the Programme Adopted at the 6th and 7th PUWP Congresses" states i.a. that owing to the policies pursued by the bloc of Polish democracy rallied round the communists, owing to the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union, our state was reborn and its security strengthened. In the 35 years of our socialist homeland, a particular stage of Poland's development is marked by the present decade--the seventies. A considerable acceleration of the economic growth and its general modernization, priority to social goals, a remarkable increase in the standard of living of the society, consolidation of the position of our country in the world--these are the most characteristic features of this period.

The development of the economy and the socialist social relations have transformed our country, providing new perspectives for individuals, families and occupational groups, that enabled the 7th congress to set the task of passing to the construction of a developed socialist society.

In pointing to the factors of raising the standard of living of the society, guidelines put particular emphasis on the increase in the money real incomes of the population, first of all wages. In the years 1971-1980, the increase in the real wage will be about 50 percent. It will be 2.5 bigger than in the 1961-1970 decade. All employees of the socialized sector of the economy have been covered by the programme of pay raises, the widest programme in the history of People's Poland. Allowing for price increases, that is also of cost of living, the total increase in the society's real income in the present decade will go up to about 75 percent per capita.

Following the principle of the superiority of the social goals as we are, the improvement in the situation of families and the strengthening of the social security have been assigned a high rank. A number of decisions have been made to this end to increase old age and disability pensions and family allowances. Owing to the introducing of old age and disability pensions for private farmers and their families, the pension scheme has covered all working people.

The task of quickly increasing the consumption has been over implemented. Yet the monetary incomes of the population have been growing faster than the plans assumed. In many areas, the volume and assortment of production and the supply of goods have been lagging behind.

The keeping of the prices of basic food articles at the lowest possible level, given considerable increases in the cost of production and purchase, has resulted in a considerable increase in the state's subsidies to food prices.

The aim of the party is to provide every Polish family with its own flat. By realizing this aim, we will build in this decade by 60 percent new flats more than in the years 1961-1970.

The investment outlays on health care are, in the present decade, over 3 times bigger than in the previous one. Since 1972, the whole rural population has been covered by a universal, free medical care system.

Among the achievements of our education and culture the guidelines list the introduction of a reformed system of national education, growth of the level of the society's education and professional qualifications, growth of publishing, of the number of theatres and music institutions, progress in promotion of culture. The state looks after the heritage of the national culture. Cultural co-operation with foreign countries has taken a new lease of life.

The making of such a great versatile progress in the implementation of the social goals in this decade has been possible thanks to the acceleration of the rate of economic growth and to the increasing of Poland's share in the international division of labor. And particularly thanks to the development of the socialist economic integration with CEMA countries, especially with the USSR. In the present decade, the industrial output has increased nearly 2.3 times, the agricultural production by about 30 percent. Nevertheless in the present 5- year period, the agricultural production will not reach the planned volume.

According to present estimates, on the scale of the entire decade, the national income will increase by about 85 percent. In the first half of the present decade, the investment activity was largely intensified. In the second half--the attained level has been maintained. Means and ways have been largely rechannelled to the food, housing and market production complexes.

The present decade will see a tremendous increase in the national economic potential. About 450 new, key industry plants have been built.

Despite the increasing of the capacities of power plants from nearly 14,000 megawatts in 1970 to nearly 26,000 megawatts next year, the increase in the installed capacities is too small vis-a-vis the growing needs of the economy.

Having reviewed the achievements of some branches of industry, the guidelines stress, first of all, the development of the electroengineering industry. The production of the building materials industry has increased 2.7 times in this decade. The increase in the output of the modernized chemical industry is the same. The production of the light industry has increased by over 90 percent.

Despite the unfavorable weather conditions, the programme for ameliorating the nation's diet is being realized. This decade's investment outlays on the food complex are 20 higher than the years 1961-1970.

Yet the difficult weather conditions in the present 5-year period have made it impossible to attain the planned tasks in agricultural production. This has necessitated a large import of grains and fodder. The production of the food industry has increased by about 90 percent in this decade.

In the years 1971-1980, 2.5 times more means have been allocated on the development and modernization of transport and communications. The tonnage of the merchant fleet has increased over 2 times and its freight nearly three times. The volume of cargo handled by sea ports has nearly doubled. Many roads have been modernized and new ones built. The air transport volume has increased considerably.

The state's expenditures on research and development work have increased. The staff potential of higher schools and research institutions has grown. Polish science has scored successes of the world renown. One of them was the manned space flight with the participation of a Pole.

In stressing the role of foreign trade, the guidelines give priority to the development of socialist integration with the CMEA member countries, and the Soviet Union in particular. In the present decade, we have taken a broader advantage of foreign credits. Our country has been solidly fulfilling its credit obligations. The policy of strengthening our trade balance with capitalist countries, pursued over the past few years, is bringing better and better results.

In the second half of the 1970s also the internal conditions of development of our economy changed. Our balance of trade in agricultural produce has remained unfavorable for the several past years. We must import the greater part of agricultural products and foodstuffs from capitalist countries. We do not attain a sufficient improvement in the effectiveness of management of satisfactory results in economizing on energy, materials and raw materials nor progress in improving the organization of work and social discipline.

The second chapter of the guidelines entitled "The Social Policy of the Party, the Strengthening of the Family, the Development of Creative Forces of the Nation" stresses that the overriding goals of the social policy in the 1980s will be: further improvement in satisfying the social needs, consolidation of family and shaping the socialist way of life.

This will require that special attention is given to the situation of those families which are in the main stage of their development. It is envisaged that particular care will be taken of maternity.

An important task will be to improve material and social situation of multi-children families and mothers bring up children of their own. The system of allowances for mothers raising small children is going to be improved and expanded.

The guidelines announce also an extension of the scope of creating and managing the bonuses, social and housing funds.

In the next quinquennium the social money allowances are going to increase by about 27-32 percent. The state's financial outlays on old age and disability pensions will increase by 35-40 percent. The system of protecting the society's health is going to be further perfected. Efforts will be intensified aiming at a maximum limitation of alcoholism.

The programme of improving the nation's diet, that was inaugurated in the 1970s, will be further continued. The supply of foodstuffs destined for children will be considerably increased. The supplies of industrial consumer goods will be increased at a rate higher than that of consumer goods in general.

In the next quinquennium about 1.7 million flats, coming from investments and modernization, will be handed over for use. The system of flat's distribution will be further perfected.

The policy of raising the population's real incomes will become subordinated in the next quinquennium to the progress in fulfilling the food and housing needs. In the period under discussion the overall level of the society's consumption will grow by 13-15 percent, the real per capita incomes by 10-12 percent with real wages going up by 9-11 percent.

The prices control system will be further perfected. It is envisaged that the minimum wages will be raised gradually.

An important element of the social policy in the 1980s is going to be the insuring of full and rational employment.

Chapter third [as received] entitled "Material Conditions of the Implementation of Social Aims" stresses that the tasks outlined in that area for the next five years provide for the attainment of further progress in all domains which decide the quality of the conditions of life and living standards of the society.

The produced national income should grow in the years 1981-1985 by 14-18 per cent, and the value of industrial production by 20-24 percent. It is indispensable to lower the materials' costs. The structure of production must be better adapted to social needs. A systematic improvement in the quality of products must also occur. Of particular significance is the drafting and implementation of a fuels' conservation programme and a programme of comprehensive solution of energy problems.

The share of investment in the national income for distribution ought to be kept in the years 1981-1985 below the twenty percent level. The commenced investments are to serve above all the realization of: the programme of the nation's diet and improvement in the supplies for the population; the development of housing construction; the increasing of the production of raw materials, energy, the increasing of the capacity of transport and the increasing of export abilities.

The guidelines lay strong emphasis on the development and modernization of the economy, and above all on the improvement of the industry's structure. A dynamic and comprehensive development of the small-scale industry is to take place, especially as regards its food producing branches. The policy of an accelerated development of services and handicraft will be continued.

The meeting of demands for fuels and energy is one of the principal conditions for the attainment of the planned socio-economic targets in the 1980s. The production of hard coal should rise in 1985 by about 27-30 million tons i.e. to 232-235 million tons. An intensive growth in the production of brown coal is envisaged. Between 1981 and 1985 the production of electric energy should increase by 24-28 percent. The production of steel should attain in 1985 about 24 million tons and of rolled products 16.5-17 million tons. The electroengineering industry should increase the production by about one third. The production of the chemical industry is to increase by at least 28-34 percent.

Conditions will be created for the processing of about 21-22 million tons of crude oil. The production of the light industry should grow in the next quinquennium by 18-23 percent. This industry ought, in the first place, to orient itself towards better satisfaction of the family needs.

The implementation of the programme of the nation's diet will be linked to the maintaining of correct outlays on investments in agriculture and in industries manufacturing means of agricultural production.

Early plans envisage that the final net production in agriculture should grow in the next quinquennium by 12-13 percent. The production of the food industry ought to increase by over 20 percent.

The guidelines emphasize the need of comprehensively improving the housing construction as well as of diminishing the disproportion between the transport needs of the economy and the possibilities of the transport. The guidelines stress also the necessity to modernize and expand the transport. The tonnage of the Polish merchant fleet should be increased by 15-20 percent.

In 1981-1985, the shape of production for the export in the global industrial production should be increased by 17 percent in order to obtain the equilibrium and gradual improvement of the trade balance allowing to pay back the credits.

The fulfilment of economic tasks for the 1980s will create a qualitatively new level of the country's development and the society will thus obtain further improvement in the living conditions. Poland of 1985, the guidelines stress, is going to be a modern state with an advanced process of buiiding a developed socialist society.

Chapter four of the guidelines entitled "The Leading Role of the Party and Unity of the Nation--a Guarantee of Poland's Socialist Development", says that the moral-political unity of the nation is the basis of all-round development of the country. It finds an expression in the concordant stand of Poles on the most significant problems of their motherland, in their unity round the basic principles of the policy of the party and state, in the work for the prosperity of Poland. The development of People's Poland has proved that the broad and lasting unity of the nation is possible only in conditions of socialist principles and social transformations.

The contemporary development of Poland has enriched the traditional patriotism by a new, socialist content. They are expressed in the work for the well-being of the entire society, in the strengthening of the state's might, in the consolidation of Poland's position in the international struggle for peace and social progress.

The fact that Poland is a member of the the camp of peace and progress consolidates her position, the alliance and cooperation with the USSR and the entire community of socialist states is the fundamental factor of Poland's successful development and security, and of the implementing of the ambitious plans of socio-economic progress and increasing the well-being of the nation.

In the process of creating the unity of the nation, the guidelines say, the working class plays the leading role. The Polish United Workers Party performs a decisive and integrating function in the process of consolidating and deepening the political and moral unity of the nation. The ideological, political, cultural and moral integration of the Polish nation has deepened in the '70's.

The guidelines go on to stress the role of the alliance of workers and peasants, the role of intelligentsia and all-national goals which the programme [remainder of item indistinct].

POLITBURO MEMBERS ATTEND LOCAL CONFERENCES

LD292342 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Summary] Factory report-back and election conferences of the PZPR are taking place in more plants. They are being attended by Central Committee Politburo members. "These include: in the Katowice Gottwald colliery, Zdzislaw Grudzien; in the Ministry of Administration, Local Economy and Environmental Protection, Jozef Kepa; in the scientific production center of light aircraft of the state aircraft plant in Warsaw, Jan Szydlak."

SCINTEIA CRITICIZES NEOFASCIST REVIVAL IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

AU261930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1844 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/19/1979--Compared to the traditional fascist ideology, the neofascist ideology comes up with no novelty in point of philosophical content. It promotes the same morbid themes, the same highly reactionary ideas, the same hatred of man and culture. This is the kernel of an article published by Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA, on October 26.

Showing that in recent years tendencies of reviving neofascist groups are manifest in some Western countries, the newspaper points to the fact that the capitalist society is a favourable medium for such things to happen. It is not only the economic crisis but also the cultural crisis, the ideological one, the decline of some traditional moral values that prompt mass phenomena, uncertainty, despair, lack of purpose, the cult of blind nihilism, violent recklessness.

Ideologically there are two aspects: an exhumation of the "classical" fascist ideology on the one hand and the revival of this ideology under new, subtler forms by means of so called "new" trends, such as "the new philosophy", "the new rights" and others where new is nothing but the name, on the other. The content keeps the same.

An analysis of the essence of those trends, the Bucharest newspaper writes, reveals the following characteristic features: mistrust of the rational force, the propagation of mysticism, revival of compromised racial theories. Reality proves the emergence of the same ideological trinity--irrationalism, mysticism, antihumanism--that characterized the old fascist ideology.

The article notes that the tens of neofascist organizations in the West adopt, as their theoretical base, orientations derived from traditional irrationalism, such as conscious renunciation of thinking as instrument and form of knowledge (Ph. Doll, C. Carlon). Their common denominator, the newspaper goes on, is their replacing logic by instinct, thinking by mystic "intuition", by means that cannot be kept under surveillance and cannot explain historical life. Preaching the cult of instinct, feeling and supernatural, irrationalism is intimately related to mysticism, its rebirth being followed by an outburst of mystical literature. Theology is viewed and defined as the science of man's future, as the only guide in a tormented, unstable world (M.A. Chevalier, J.L. Hour). Reducing man to a being living between a lost paradise and another he should find, denying thinking and hailing the metaphysical superiority of belief, the mysticism of our day is not only mystifying the true human nature but also becomes an instrument in the hands of reactionary rightists.

The Bucharest newspaper points to other characteristic features: antihumanism, burial of classical humanism (J.M. Benoist), attempts at reviving racism, at motivating inequalities of all kinds through the gains of contemporary genetics (H.I. Eysenk) invoked in a distorted sense.

The political and human implications of these ideas--SCINTEIA further writes--are equally dangerous. Let us remember that in the interwar period, just as now, the anomalous theories of the superiority of blood and race also started from formulas based on the achievements of science. The hereditary factors of intelligence, the return to the roots of European civilization, the biological inequality of the people were the debut formulas which, after the fascists overtook the power, were employed to justify the cult of force, the right of elites to power, the enslavement of peoples, the assassination of thousands of people.

Underlining the danger of the recrudescence of fascism under this form, SCINTEIA writes in conclusion: Philosophers and thinkers everywhere have the duty to rally their forces against the tendencies to revive and promote fascist ideology and, inspired by reason and humanism, to join the peoples' efforts towards building a new life.

CEAUSESCU, DEFENSE MINISTER MARK ARMY DAY

Ceausescu's Order of Day

AU291119 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 79 p 1 AU

["Order of the Day by the supreme comander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania"]

[Text] Comrade privates, petty officers, noncommissioned officers, military specialists, officers and generals: On 25 October all our people celebrate the Day of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

This year, the traditional army anniversary coincides with the 35th anniversary of the victorious beginning of the social and national liberation revolution, in which the army joined the revolutionary, democratic and antifascist forces led by the RCP and made a particularly important contribution. At the same time, the army anniversary comes on the eve of an event of historic importance: the 12th party congress, which will establish the ways and means of further implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on Romania's advancement toward communism.

On this day we honor the heroism and spirit of self-sacrifice of the Romanian troops and officers in the struggle for the triumph of the August 1944 insurrection and in the antifascist war, in the fighting waged together with the military of the glorious Soviet Army to liberate the northwest areas of the country from the Hitlerite-Hortyst occupation, as well as the territory of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and part of Austria, until the total victory over Nazi Germany.

Carrying on further and enriching the heroic heritage of their forefathers, who throughout the ages made every sacrifice to preserve the fatherland's freedom and independence, and devoted to the people's vital aspirations and interests, the Army of Socialist Romania, established, educated and led by the party, always fulfilled and continues to honorably fulfill its duty, and steadfastly watches over the peaceful and creative work of the people, over their revolutionary achievements and over the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Socialist Romania.

The party and all the people highly value the untiring and devoted activities of the military men of our armed forces, to unwaveringly implement party-state domestic and foreign policies, to continuously improve their combat and political preparedness and to increase their active contribution to the socioeconomic development of the fatherland--in industry, construction, on major building sites, and in agriculture--to the great work of building socialism on Romania's soil. The army--flesh and blood of the people and great school of patriotic and revolutionary education for youth--enjoys the constant care and attention of the party, which is continually concerned with its military and political preparedness and with increasing its combat capabilities. Along with the armed forces, we honor the patriotic guards, the youth paramilitary detachments and the other components of the national defense system, which are working in complete unity and in the spirit of our party's concept of the fatherland's defense--the supreme cause of our entire nation.

Comrade privates, petty officers, noncommissioned officers, military specialists, officers and generals. On the 35th anniversary of Army Day I want to convey to you my warmest congratulations for the results attained, for strengthening combat capabilities and for fulfilling the missions and tasks entrusted to you by the party and people.

Always do everything in your power to be up to the undying deeds recorded by our forefathers in the great book of our national history; constantly follow the example of the revolutionary activities of the workers class and of the Communist Party; spare no effort to promote the free and independent development of Socialist Romania.

Proud of the socialist present and communist future of the fatherland, invest your daily work with the entire force of military virtues and of the awareness of being members of a free and dignified society, of a country that enjoys high international prestige and peoples' appreciation, and work with devotion and revolutionary responsibility to optimally fulfill the tasks given to you and the decisions that will be adopted at the 12th party congress, and train yourselves as trustworthy defenders of the people's brilliant achievements, as devoted builders of socialism and communism on Romanian soil.

I wish you health, happiness and ever greater successes in honorably and faithfully serving under the national flag of the fatherland, the people and the party, the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, supreme commander of the Armed Forces of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Coman Speech Report

AU291359 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 25 Oct 79 p 4 AU

[Report on speech by Defense Minister Col Gen Ion Coman at festive meeting marking Romanian Army Day in Bucharest on 24 October]

[Text] In his speech, the defense minister stressed that Army Day is celebrated amid an atmosphere of great political exhilaration generated by the forthcoming 12th RCP Congress and affords the country's military men a happy occasion to once again affirm their ardent love for and unlimited devotion to the people, the party and the man whose name defines the unparalled period through which our socialist fatherland is going--the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the supreme commander of our armed forces, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The speaker stated that, expressing deep gratitude for Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's decisive contribution to mapping out the policy of rapidly developing our society, to enhancing Romania's prestige throughout the world, to formulating and implementing our new military doctrine, which sanctions the fatherland's defense as the cause and work of all the people, and to improving the army's combat capabilities. The party organizations and the entire army personnel, at one with all the country's citizens, enthusiastically endorsed the proposal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected at the forthcoming highest forum of the Romanian communists as secretary general of the party. This being the certain guarantee of our communist future.

Reviewing the history of the present revolutionary Romanian Army, the defense minister highlighted the importance of the entire Romanian Army joining the working people in the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for social and national liberation. The heroic battles waged on the barricades of the insurrection and on the fronts of the anti-Hitlerite war; that brilliantly improved the army's attachment to the great cause of the fatherland's freedom, independence and sovereignty.

The speaker then expounded on the heroic path traveled by the Romanian Army, at the side of the Soviet Army, to liberatethe northwest area of the country from fascist occupation, and then to liberate Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria, until the final victory. He emphasized the efforts made by the Romanian people and their army, which, following the RCP's patriotic call "all for the front, all for victory," spared no effort to crush mankind's most ferocious enemy.

On its anniversary, as a sign of ardent gratitude, Socialist Romania's Army pays homage to the combat flags, in memory of the fearless communists and antifascists, of the brave soldiers and officers, of all those who gave their blood and life for the freedom, independence and development of the fatherland. We also want to express our deep gratitude to the brave men of the Soviet Armed Forces, who contributed to Romania's liberation and made the greatest sacrifices to save mankind from fascist slavery; we honor the memory of the other fighters of the antifascist coalition and of the members of resistance movements everywhere.

Our revolutionary army is now enriching the invaluable heritage of the forefathers. Highly praising our revolutionary army, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu said: "Romania has a well-equipped and thoroughly trained army, stemming from the people and closely linked to the people, with a high level of political awareness, and fully conscious of its great responsibility within our people's historic work. Shaped and developed under the RCP's direct leadership--as the leading political force in our nation--the army is always ready to serve the fatherland, to defend the new, socialist system, and the freedom and independence of our entire nation."

Assuming the historic responsibility for Romania's present and future, our party has taken and takes ever necessary measure to secure an appropriate level of defense capability and army combat potential, and to train all the paople for defense.

On its 35th anniversary, the Romanian Army reports a corps of cadres who are responsibly and competently fulfilling their role as military specialists and political activists, contingents of men who are skillfully mastering the military professions; an organizational structure of high quality at all the levels of the hierarchy; a higher level of sophistication in all the units. Our own defense industry is providing an increasing percentage of equipment required for the army and for the other components of the national defense system.

Guided by the valuable recommendation of our supreme commander, the commanders and party bodies and organizations are endeavoring to improve their working style and methods and the training-educational process in the spirit of the party's and state's concept of the father land's defense by all the people. The army is contributing to training the patriotic guards, the youth paramilitary detachments and the other popular combat groups, in order to continually increase the defense capabilities of the country.

The decisions adopted at the meetings of the army party organizations which debated the draft documents for the 12th party congress express the determination of the communists and all other personnel to impart to the units' work a more concrete character, to link it more closely to life and to the major targets of combat and specialized preparedness, and to strengthen order and discipline.

The defense minister then said: Totally identifying themselves with the party-state domestic policy, the military men, from private to general, unanimously and resolutely support the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a policy based on the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force in the relations between states and peoples, fully in accordance with that dynamic and clear-sighted policy, and in keeping with the task given by the supreme commander. Our army is developing extensive cooperation with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states and of all the socialist countries. It also maintains relations with armed forces in developing countries and has contacts with the military bodies of other countries, regardless of their sociopolitical system, in the interests of a better mutual understanding and of progress and peace.

The speaker said in conclusion: On their day, upon reporting and presenting military honors to the nation and party, and to the supreme commander, the military men of our army are determined to further devote all their energies and skills to unwaveringly implementing the wise policy of the party and state and to strengthening the country's defense capabilities. They will untiringly work to faultlessly implement the decisions that will be adopted at the 12th congress and optimally fulfill all the missions entrusted to them by the fatherland, people and party, and by the supreme commander of our armed forces.

BUCHAREST REPORTS UNUSUALLY COLD WEATHER

AU261915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 26 Oct 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/10/1979--The end of this autumn brought in Romania one of the most amazing changes of temperature. After an interval of fine weather when rather high temperatures were recorded, the mercury suddenly went down. Temperatures of minus six--minus eight centigrades were recorded in hill and plain zones and down to minus 18 centigrades in the mountains. Snow has fallen first in Moldova and Transylvania and then, during the previous night in the south too: Dobrogea, Oltenia and Muntenia. It was the first and also the earliest snow registered in these southern regions over the last few years. The snow bed was three cm thick in the plain and 15 cm in the mountains. The snow was worsened by strong wind blowing 60-70 km per hour and up to 90 km per hour in the mountains.

The prognosis announces an extremely cold weather meteorologists classified among exceptional cases. During nights and mornings the mercury will go down to minus 10 centigrades and the maximal temperature are not expected to top eight centigrades.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN HEAVY INDUSTRY MINISTER--Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government today received Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry of the Hungarian People's Republic. The sides discussed concrete ways and means for giving impetus to Romanian-Hungarian cooperation and collaboration in economy, science and technology and for expanding and diversifying trade exchange. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 25 Oct 79 AU]

AGRICULTURAL WORK PROGRESS--By 15 October, corn had been harvested on over 2 million hectares--or 77 percent of the corn-sown land--while wheat had been sown on close to 1,977,000 hectares-- or over 83 percent of the area envisaged. [Excerpt] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Oct 79 pp 1, 2 AU]

BELGRADE RADIO REVIEWS HUA GUOFENG'S WEST EUROPEAN VISIT

AU272100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Oct 79 AU

[Cedomir Vuckovic commentary]

[Text] Continuing our foreign policial review, we will again speak about cooperation and this time about cooperation between Western Europe and China, a country which is ceasing to be remote and unknown. Chairman Hua Guofeng, the first Chinese leader in that position to visit Western Europe, has already completed a good part of the task. In the past week he concluded his visit to France, Great Britain and Italy. In France and West Germany the guest and his hosts found a common language on many economic and political questions. Thus the rapprochement between China and Western Europe has already become a reality. Cedomir Vuckovic discusses the importance of the visit:

Even though the movement of China closer to Western Europe has come about only after the opening of Beijing toward the United States and Japan, the movement has a special and, it can be said, decisive importance for the entire relationship of the most populous country toward the rest of the world. But to come to this act, China had to eliminate certain internal dilemmas beforehand. And it did do it. The news, which we heard for the first time in Beijing a year ago, that the Chinese chairman would visit Western Europe, was unexpected news at that time. But now that the news has become reality, everything is different. It is as though China and Western Europe already knew each other well. That impression is certainly supported by the fact that, let us say, France and the FRG, two leading countries of this part of Europe, which, each in its own way, has its interests in cooperation with China, have already found in the first step that they have much in common with Beijing. As to the economy, China has raw materials, including primarily oil and coal, and France and the FRG offer machines and technology for China's so-called program of four modernizations. Politically the Western partners of China are aware of the fact to what extent its role in the world has been strengthened, especially within the triangle of the big powers. And for that reason they estimate that the development of relations with Beijing also contributes to their own prestige.

It is certain that China wants to establish primarily economic ties with Western Europe. But its presence in this part of the old continent also carries with it decided political weight. The fact is that China does not hide its desire to have a strong and united Western Europe as a counterweight to its main ideological rival, the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the hosts of the Chinese visitor, French President Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Schmidt, have made it known that the development of cooperation with China cannot be aimed against anyone, that is to say primarily against their relations with Moscow. Chairman Hua Guofeng has taken into account the attitude of his hosts and has provided little reason for any disagreements. On the other hand, China itself is also negotiating with Moscow over normalization of relations and that fact also represents one of the reasons for Chinese restraint, especially regarding third parties.

Finally, it is now quite clear that Western Europe knows China better and that China knows Europe even better. It is perhaps because of that that the rapprochement between China and Western Europe has often been publically called a historical event in those countries. In a certain sense it is such an event.

CROATIAN, SLOVENE PAPERS IN AUSTRIA COMMENT ON VRHOVEC VISIT

LD291026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1144 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The results of the recent talks which the federal secretary for foreign affairs Josip Vrhovec had with top-ranking Austrian official personalities in Vienna and the joint communique released at the end of his 4-day friendly visit have been welcomed by the papers of the Slovene and Croatian nationalities as a contribution to the further development of good-neighborly relations between the two countries and to the resolving of the problem of nationalities in Austria.

HRVATSKE NOVINE, the paper of the Burgenland Croats, points out that in the talks all problems of joint significance were discussed, not merely in the economic, cultural and educational spheres but also in that of minorities. The paper goes on to note that such talks are possible only between states which understand one another and which cooperate well. The talks between Pahr and Vrhovec had and have, the paper stresses, great significance and importance for the entire minority issue in Austria. The Austrian side has demonstrated that it is ready to fulfill all its obligations under the state treaty. Austria has never before said this in such concrete terms. In welcoming the joint communique, the paper writes that this document is also significant because Austria has in this way informed the public of its future minority policy. This joint communique, the paper goes on, can only be welcomed by us, all the more so because in it the Austrian side has demonstrated its readiness to resolve all outstanding issues stemming from the state treaty, in agreement with our organizations.

SLOVENSKI VESTNIK, the paper of the Union of Slovene Organizations in Carinthia, also welcomes the results of the visit and notes that now deeds have to demonstrate the sincerity of the Austrian statements and promises. It was stated clearly in the talks that the settlement of the minority question, the paper writes, represents the criterion of the democratic nature of an individual state. It was also clearly stressed that the level and intensity of the development of comprehensive relations between these states depends on the settlement of the minority questions. What stems from all this is that both countries have noted and recognized that the present settlement in the form of the law on national minorities, and the proclaimed provisions based on this law, does not amount to fulfillment of the relevant obligations laid down by the state treaty.

NAS TEDNIK, the organ of the National Council of Carinthian Slovenes, carries the joint communique in full and makes a positive assessment of its content. The paper draws attention in particular to the statement by Leopold Wagner, head of the Carinthia State Government, who said after the visit that "the entire international public" acknowledges the Austrian law on national groups as implementation of article 7 of the state treaty. That this is not so was proven by the joint communique of the two ministers in which the Austrian side--including Federal Chancellor Dr Kreisky and Minister of Foreign Affairs Pahr--noted that it will fulfill all the obligations stemming from article 7 of the state treaty and other international acts. In addition, Austria will do everything possible, the paper writes, emphasizing the relevant part of the communique, to guarantee the existence and development of the Slovene and Croatian nationalities in Austria and to insure respect for their languages and ethnic characteristics, the development of their culture and education and of their economic life.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON DRAGOSAVAC TALKS WITH SPANISH CP OFFICIALS

LD272018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 27 Oct 79 LD

["Communique on Talks Between the Delegations of the LCY and Spanish Communist Party"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Madrid--A joint communique was issued in Madrid today in connection with the visit of the LCY delegation, led by Dusan Dragosavac, on the talks between the LCY and the Spanish Communist Party [PCE]. The communique stresses:

Talks were held in Madrid 23-27 October between the LCY and PCE delegations. On behalf of the LCY, the following took part in the talks: Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Popovic and Vuko Vukadinovic, members of the LCY Central Committee; and Budimir Babovic, head of a section at the International Department of the LCY. On behalf of the PCE, the following took part in the talks: Simon Sanchez Montero, Jaime Ballesteros, Leonor Bernax, Eugenio Trijana and Javier Perez Rojo.

The LCY delegation had a meeting and talks with Santiago Carrillo. In addition it had talks with the Madrid Committee of the PCE and also visited Seville, where it met members of the party leadership of that province. The LCY delegation also visited Andalusia.

The talks between the delegations of the two parties took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, full understanding and mutual respect. In their talks, the delegations presented their views of the international situation and on the development of the revolutionary movement. Information was also exchanged on the situation in Yugoslavia and Spain and on the further development of relations and cooperation between the two parties.

The two parties confirmed their unambiguous attitude about the cooperation between the communist parties having to be based on the principles of full equality, mutual respect and independence. They also confirmed their well-known stance that every party should build, independently and entirely autonomously, its own political line which takes account of the specific conditions of each country. This represents the path leading towards the achievement of the deepest linking up with the working class and people, along with the consolidation of the participation of the masses in political and social life.

The PCE delegation welcomed the successful results which the LCY is achieving in the construction of socialist self-management society. For its part, the LCY delegation welcomed the successes of the PCE in the Eurocommunist orientation which is manifested in its growing influence among the masses and in Spanish political life.

The delegations of the LCY and the PCE welcomed the positive results of the sixth conference of the nonalined countries in Havana, and they stressed the significance of the role which the movement of nonalined countries plays in the struggle for peace and peaceful coexistence, for the overcoming of divisions into blocs and for equitable cooperation among peoples and states.

Expressing concern over certain negative tendencies in international relations, the two sides underscored the need to overcome the deadlock in the relaxation of tension and to halt the arms race in order that the enormous resources given over to these purposes might be used for the welfare of mankind. They welcome the SALT II treaty and all other steps in the direction of disarmament. The two delegations in particular underline their concern over the threat of a new escalation in the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.

The LCY and the PCE attach great importance to the forthcoming Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in Madrid in 1980. The two parties' delegations stressed that for the attainment of a lasting peace in the world it is necessary fully to accept the principles of independence and sovereignty of every state, without any foreign interference, on the basis of the liquidation of colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid and all forms of hegemonism and domination, and the solving of the existing and latent conflicts by means of negotiation.

The two sides again stress their full solidarity with all nations fighting for freedom and independence, and in particular with the struggle of the people of Western Sahara led by the POLISARIO Front, the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, the struggle of the liberation movements in southern Africa and the peoples of the Latin American countries fighting against dictatorial regimes. They also noted the need for establishing a new international economic order which would enable a more just distribution of wealth among nations. Welcoming the efforts of the nonalined and developing countries which are struggling for their overall development, for a new international economic order and for a cultural and technological exchange which would eliminate the enormous gap between the developed and undeveloped countries, the two delegations underline the need for all democratic and progressive forces to join actively in these efforts.

The delegations of the LCY and the PCE hold the view that particular importance lies with the realization of a stable and lasting system of security in the Mediterranean so that the Mediterranean Sea can become a sea of peace, and they welcome the bilateral amd multilateral initiatives directed towards this goal. Yugoslavia and Spain can positively contribute to its realization. Both delegations affirmed the need to strengthen solidarity and cooperation between workers, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace and understanding among parties in the realization of this task. The two delegations agreed that it is necessary to develop and promote in an all-round manner mutually useful relations between Yugoslavia and Spain in all spheres. On this occasion it was agreed that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the LCY and the PCE should continue.

DEFENSE MINISTER LJUBICIC RECEIVES GREEK ARMY COMMANDER

LD292124 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1655 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 29 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for National Defense Gen. of the Army Nikola Ljubicic today received chief of the Greek National General Staff of Defense Gen. of the Army Ioannis Davos who is at the head of a military delegation on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia now.

On this occasion, Gen. Ljubicic presented to Gen Davos the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with Sash conferred on him by President Tito for his merits in developing and consolidating peaceful cooperation and friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Greece.

The talk between the federal secretary for national defense and his guest from neighboring and friendly Greece related to the further development of relations and cooperation between the two countries (?armed forces).

Also today Gen. of the Army Ioannis Davos met with his host, the Yugoslav People's Army chief of staff Adm. Branko Mamula.

During the day, Gen. Davos and his delegation visited the center of high military schools and were informed about the organization and schooling system for officers in the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL REVIEWS ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

ID292315 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1742 GMT 29 Oct 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--At its session today, chaired by Premier Veselin Djuranovic, the Federal Executive Council endorsed the proposal made by the SFRY Presidency to undertake a revision of the SFRY Constitution in order to realize President Tito's initiative regarding collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility.

The further development of self-managing socioeconomic relations, the establishment of conditions to bring about more harmonious economic trends and the attainment of greater economic stabilization by overcoming the adverse influence of the exceptionally complex conditions through which our socioeconomic development will evolve in 1980 are the starting points of the draft resolution on our economic-social policy next year which the council, according to a statement by the Federal Secretariat of Information, adopted at its session today. To make sure these basic objectives are attained, the draft resolution proceeds from the assumption that a real growth of the social product in the economy as a whole, on the order of 5 percent, should be ensured next year. Growth in industrial production should be on the order of 6 percent, in agricultural production on the order of 3 percent, of labor productivity in the social sector of the economy on the order of 2 percent and an increase of 3 percent in the number of employed people.

Economic policy measures and the activities of organizations of associated labor are expected to produce an intensified growth of commodity and service exports so that the export growth rate next year may attain the 6 percent figure, which is an essential condition for the anticipated increase in production, a reduced balance of payments deficit and for the implementation of the overall stabilization policy. At the same time, measures will be taken to rationalize and to replace imports, but an increase of 3.5 percent in the import of raw materials and reproduction material will be insured.

The measures taken to secure more harmonious commodity-monetary relations and more organized market supplies, the establishment of anticipated proportions in our foreign trade exchange, the reduction of all forms of expenditure into realistic frameworks and other measures will insure the conditions in which the rise of retail prices and of the cost of living next year will be slower than this year, a rate of 17 percent at the maximum. Within this framework the average growth of manufacturers' prices in industry and agriculture should reach 12 percent at most, and service charges should only go up to that level. The distribution of income will insure a speedier growth of the funds for extending the material basis of associated labor. To do so, overall personal income should rise more slowly than earned income, and real personal income should rise more slowly than the rise of labor productivity. Overall funds to meet general and joint needs should grow more slowly than the growth of the social product. In keeping with this, and as a result of an agreement between the republics and the provinces, a concrete policy for the growth of assets for specific protagonists of general and joint consumption will be established. Total economic investments placed in fixed assets should grow by about 6 percent in real value.

In keeping with the agreement on the development of the agroindustrial complex, measures will be taken to develop agricultural production more rapidly--especially food production--so as to meet domestic requirements and establish the opportunities to export agricultural and other food products.

The weight of the activity and of the measures in the energy area will be on the implementation of faster and more efficient substitution of imported energy by domestic sources. In this context the development of coal mines, especially of underground ones, will be encouraged, thus creating realistic possibilities for a substantial replacement of heavy oil. A program of measures to prospect for oil and gas reserves will be established and in 1980 the federation, the republics and the provinces will adopt programs to achieve economies in energy, especially oil.

The policy of faster development of economically insufficiently developed republics and of the fastest development of Kosovo will be continued next year, and the necessary conditions will be established for the reconstruction and development of the afflicted area in the Socialist Republic of Montenegro.

ASSEMBLY FINANCE COMMITTEE DISCUSSES FEDERAL BUDGET

LD292144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Forecasts of a "hot" budget debate until the end of the year were confirmed today at the session of the Committee for Credit and Monetary Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Yugoslav Assembly. With Zoran Zagar in the chair, the committee, true enough, dealt chiefly with the problem of the so-called deficit financing of the federation. This, however, did not prevent the delegates from dealing, in their debate, also with the 1980 federal budget.

It seems that such a reaction by delegates is entirely understandable if one knows that the federal budget, as proposed, will be 31 percent higher than this year's, that the contributions by the republics and provinces to the federal budget will be nearly 43 percent higher than this year and that the deficit financing of the budget continues.... In a short introductory report, Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, also said that the budgetary situation is fairly complex, that 1980 is the last year of the plan, and that obligations which had been postponed must be fulfilled. Chances for a reduction in the expenditure are very small, it was noted in the talks with the beneficiaries of the budget.

After all, over 87 percent of the federal budget has been predetermined by legislative and plan directive and the space for maneuvers aimed at greater savings and at a reduction in expenditure has, therefore, been very restricted. It is difficult to look for solutions in fresh burdens on the economy; this is also politically unacceptable. It should be placed on record that we have proclaimed a ratio of 70 to 30 with regard to burdens on the economy--that is, that the economy should be left with 70 percent of the income and that the community be allocated 30 percent. This ratio is already now disrupted and amounts to 62 to 38 and thus any fresh burdening of the economy cannot be considered justified.

It has shown in the debate that an increase in contributions by the republics and provinces of 42.9 percent is unacceptable. Such an increase would automatically lead to an increase in the sales tax with all the implications which such an increase carries.

A way out is then usually sought in the primary money issue, in the so-called deficit financing of the federal budget. Such financing should amount to 8.5 billion dinars in 1980, which is less than this year in relation to the total volume of the federal budget.

In closing the debate, the delegates demanded that the Federal Executive Council prepare a program of measures aimed at a gradual overcoming of deficit financing of the federal budget. It seems, however, that this is too late for 1980. But, it would be exceptionally important to prepare such a program and to implement it in the next 5-year period--to 1985.

ASSEMBLY PLANNING, DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE REJECTS REPORT

AU292140 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Oct 79 AU

[Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report]

[Text] Final preparations for the sessions of the SFRY Assembly Chambers tomorrow and the day after tomorrow are being made. Today several committees of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly discussed questions to be decided on tomorrow. Dusan Mitic and Slavoljub Sljepcevic report on the work of the committees:

The Committee for Social Planning and Development Policy of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces today did not agree that the chamber session should discuss a report on the implementation and the effect of the measures taken in July and August for the realization of the agreed economic policy. This report was prepared by the Federal Executive Council and it was expected that it would be the subject of discussion at the session tomorrow.

Such remarks were voiced about this report today that they showed that it does not meet the requirements of the council. The best thing would be to discuss the measures taken in the summer later when documentation would be complete. The members of the committee also consider that the measures taken by the Federal Executive Council were unable to yield the expected result because they were not accompanied by measures in the republics and provinces. It was also said that it appears that supplementary measures are needed, but it was pointed out that it will be more useful if laws and accords are respected instead, because, in this case, the results of economic operations will be better.

Slavoljub Sljepcevic attended a session of the Committee for Markets and Prices of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces. What was discussed there?

The members of this committee adopted the text of the proposed conclusions on the functioning of the United Yugoslavia Market. On the basis of an analysis and other materials, the delegate members of this committee at their earlier sessions in July examined the functioning of the United Yugoslav Market. It was assessed in those discussions that the isolation and disintegration of the Yugoslav market appears, above all, to be a consequence of an inconsistent implementation of the new socioeconomic relations, the disparity between supply and demand in the domestic market and certain shortcomings of the current economic policy.

In order that all these negative points may be eliminated, the delegates pointed out that the development of the United Yugoslav Market should be conditioned by the strengthening of the socialist self-managing relations on the basis of the association of labor and the pooling of resources, and of income links through self-managing agreements on all the questions of social reproduction.

The proposed conclusions adopted at the session of the Committee for Market and Prices today will be discussed tomorrow at the session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces.

PRODUCERS, GOVERNMENT DISAGREE ON FARM PRICES

AU290849 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Oct 79 AU

[Jovan Ilic report]

[Text] The proposals on the new producers' selling prices for the next year made by an interparliamentary body of the Federal Executive Council differ to a considerable extent from those of the General Association for Agriculture of the Economic Chamber of Yugoslavia. For instance, the interdepartmental body proposes the price of 3.8 dinars for a kilogram of corn, and associated labor 4 dinars; the proposed prices for sunflowers and rape seeds are 6.5 and 8 dinars. That was discussed at an extraordinary session of the Executive Board of the Committee of the General Association for Agriculture, covered by Jovan Ilic:

There is no doubt that the executive board had a difficult task today in deciding whether to insist on its proposal of new prices which envisage an overall increase of 26 percent, or to accept what an interdepartmental body proposed to the Federal Executive Council and what in the opinion of the proposers constitutes a good foundation for interrepublican accord. The work was all the more difficult because the economic policy proclaimed for next year envisages that the general price increase should not exceed 10 to 11 percent.

The two proposals were compared in that atmosphere and possible consequences were pointed out which, in the opinion of the executive board, could arise if the proposal of the interdepartmental body is uncritically accepted. Associated labor based its proposal of new prices on its present difficult economic and material position caused by many external as well as internal economic trends. It pointed out that the present prices are depressive, that the market does not accept them, and since the new producers proposed selling prices are lower than the market ones, there is the danger that production will be considerably reduced.

Almost all the members of the executive board warned about that. They feared no so much that production will be abandoned but rather that investment will be reduced and technology will not be fully applied, which will be strongly reflected in yields. Probably nobody wants that, for it would inevitably force the community to improve produce, which is certainly not economically justified.

It is very difficult to judge which proposal is more just. It will probably also be difficult to do when accord is sourght among the republics. Either the proposal must be harmonized to the utmost with and fitted into the envisaged increase of about 11 percent or, what associated labor requests as allegedly being realistic must be accepted, which would disturb the set price relationship in the proposed resolution on economic policy for the coming years.

TANJUG REPORTS ON RESULTS OF 'SOUTH-79' EXERCISES IN SOUTH MORAVA

LD300001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1616 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Vranje--Within the context of the "South-79" exercise held in southeast Serbia under the name "Nothing Must Surprise Us," six members of the "Blues" were captured in Vranje today, of whom five were in the sabotage group operating in Vranje, Bujanovac and Trgoviste, while one belonged to the group which operates in the municipalities of Surdulica, Bosilegrad and Vladicin Han.

"The Blues" were captured immediately prior to their new "diversion" on some vital objects in Vranje.

During interrogation they stated that as a result of the action taken by the "Reds," in whose ranks were all the working people, citizens and young people," they were unable to penetrate to the important objects and they had to plant their "mines" in unimportant places, but even there they were soon discovered. In addition, the "diversionists" dropped leaflets in some blocs of flats in Vranje and left a certain quantity of this propaganda material under piles of papers on tables in the cafes. Owing to the vigilance of personnel on duty and of the working people, the leaflets were immediately picked up and passed on to security organs, with the result that they did not reach the citizens.

It is being stressed in Vranje that in the "South-79" exercise, which is still under way, the working people, citizens and young people have displayed a high level of readiness and training to curb this kind of subversive activity.

The overall results of the combined operative-tactical exercise "South-79" speak of the good organization of self-management organs and of all the subjects in the field of social self-protection and security in the 13 municipalities of the south Morava regional community. This was said today by Miroslav Zdravkovic, president of the Intermunicipal Conference of the League of Communists of the south Morava region. People and property have been fully placed in safety and protected. Practically all of the 500,000 inhabitants of the region are taking part in the exercise.

In the Nevena chemical works in Leskovac, production went up by one-fifth during the exercise. In the Zdravlje chemical works, and in other organizations of associated labor, work discipline was improved and all employees are displaying a more responsible attitude toward the means of production, while sick leave and absence from work have been reduced substantially. Similar examples have been reported in Vlasotinac, Vladicin Han, Bosilegrad, Surdulica, Vranje and in other municipalities in the south Morava region.

TITO GREETS MACEDONIAN PAPER ON ANNIVERSARY

LD291350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1151 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito has sent the following letter to the collective of NOVA MAKEDONIJA:

"On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of NOVA MAKEDONIJA, I send the working people of your collective the most sincere greetings.

"Throughout the entire history of its publication NOVA MAKEDONIJA has consistently fulfilled its obligations, contributing to the deepening of our revolution's gains and stimulating efforts in postwar construction and our socialist self-management society.

"As the first Macedonian daily paper, NOVA MAKEDONIJA played a special role in the affirmation of the national dignity of the Macedonian people, their language, culture and identity in general. All this has raised the standing of your paper, whose writings are followed with interest and valued.

"This obliges you even more to continue this work, stress the results achieved and also indicate what is hindering development. Popularize everything that is progressive and humane and contribute to the spread of brotherhood and unity among our nations and nationalities.

"In the conviction that you will continue to make maximum efforts in carrying out your responsible tasks, I wish you much success in your work."

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO BULGARIA--Belgrade--By decree of the president of the republic Danilo Puric has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Danilo Puric has been SFRY ambassador to Denmark and Iraq and before that he was director and chief responsible editor of the POLITIKA newspaper and publishing enterprise. He holds the 1941 certificate of service in the Partisans and several Yugoslav and foreign decorations. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD]

MACEDONIAN DELEGATION TO USSR--Skopje, October 29, TANJUG--The official visit to the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic of a delegation of the Republican Assembly of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic [words indistinct] assessed as very successful [words indistinct] session of the Macedonian Republican Assembly's Foreign Policy and Foreign Relations Committee. The committee was informed about the visit results by Republican Assembly President Blagoje Taleski, who headed the delegation, and republican secretary for international relations Tomislav Simovski. The committee assessed the recent visit as a contribution to further Yugoslav-Soviet relations and also relations between the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia and the Soviet Union. The visit will doubtless contribute also to cooperation between Macedonia and Uzbekistan. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1700 GMT 29 Oct 79 LD]

COMPLETION OF OIL PIPELINE--Belgrade, October 10--It is expected that the first oil will flow through the Yugoslav oil pipeline, which runs from the Adriatic island of Krk to Pancevo (near Belgrade) at the end of November. Some 20 million tons of crude oil will be carried along the 750-kilometer pipeline in the first year. When working at full capacity, the Yugoslav oil pipeline will transport some 34 million tons of oil, 24 million tons of which will go to the Yugoslav refineries in Sisak, Lendava, Bosanski Bord, Novi Sad and Pancevo and 5 million tons each to Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Investments in the construction of the Yugoslav oil pipeline, one of the largest capital ventures in Yugoslavia, are estimated at some 12 billion dinars. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD]

SLOVENE COAL PRICE INCREASE--Ljubljana--On the basis of an agreement obtained from the Federal Executive Council and the executive councils of the republics and provinces, the Executive Council of the Slovene Assembly today adopted a decision on a 20 percent increase in the prices of coal charged to larger consumers. This fully satisfies the demands of coal producers in the republic and the new price, which is now the same as prices in the other republics, should help reduce losses in Slovene mines. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 10 Oct 79 LD]

DEATH OF PRESIDENCY ADVISER--Belgrade--Prof Dr Mihailo Vukovic, special adviser of the SFRY Presidency, died in Belgrade today at the age of 70. Vukovic had occupied a number o responsible posts in the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina and in the federation. He was one of the founders of the Institute of Economics in Sarajevo. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 28 Oct 79 LD]